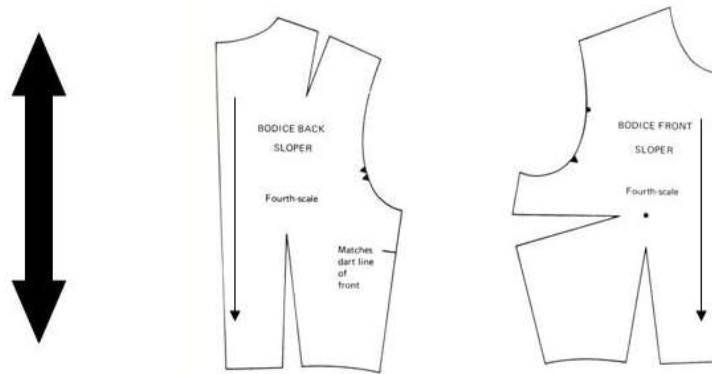


Clothing Terminology

Grain

- ▶ Grain indicates the direction of yarns in which they are woven
- ▶ For woven textiles, grain refers to the orientation of the weft and warp threads. The three named grains are **straight grain**, **cross grain**, and the **bias grain**..

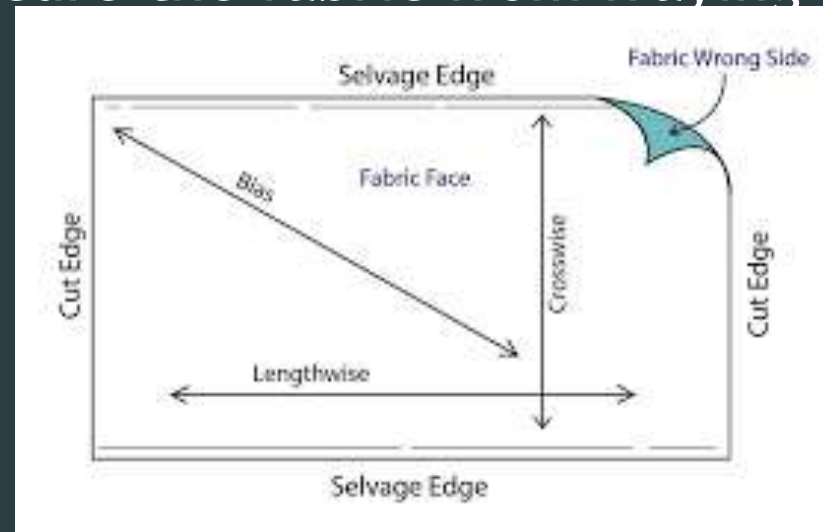
A line drawn on the pattern to indicate the direction of pattern placement on the fabric.



Grain refers to the direction of yarn in a fabric. Lengthwise yarns run parallel to the selvedge and crosswise yarns run perpendicular to the selvedge.

Selvage

- ▶ Selvage is the edges of both sides of the fabric along the fabric length.
- ▶ A selvage (US English) or selvedge (British English) is a self-finished edge of the fabric
- ▶ Selvedges are thicker and stronger than the other part of the fabric. In the selvage warp yarns are placed closer and construction is more dense compared the other part of the fabric.
- ▶ Purpose of selvage is to secure the fabric from fraying out the warp yarns from fabric.



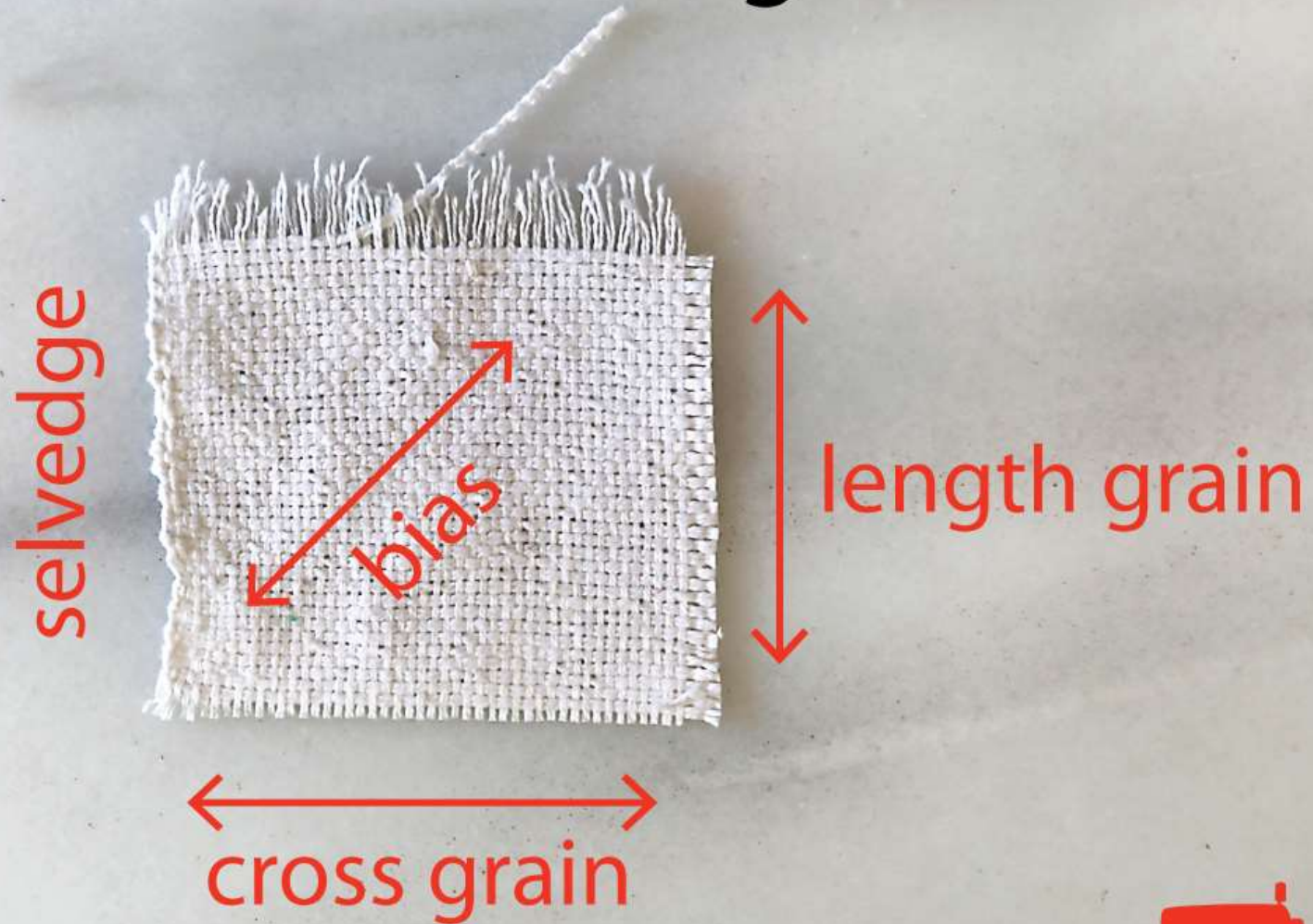
Bias

- ▶ a line diagonal to the grain of a fabric is called bias grain
- ▶ Bias runs diagonally across the fabric.
- ▶ Bias is any direction other than lengthwise or crosswise grain.
- ▶ Fabric cut on bias has more stretchability.

True Bias

- ▶ True bias is created by folding the fabric at a 45-degree angle so the crosswise grain is parallel to the selvage.
- ▶ True bias has the maximum stretch.

all about fabric grain



warp

bias

bias

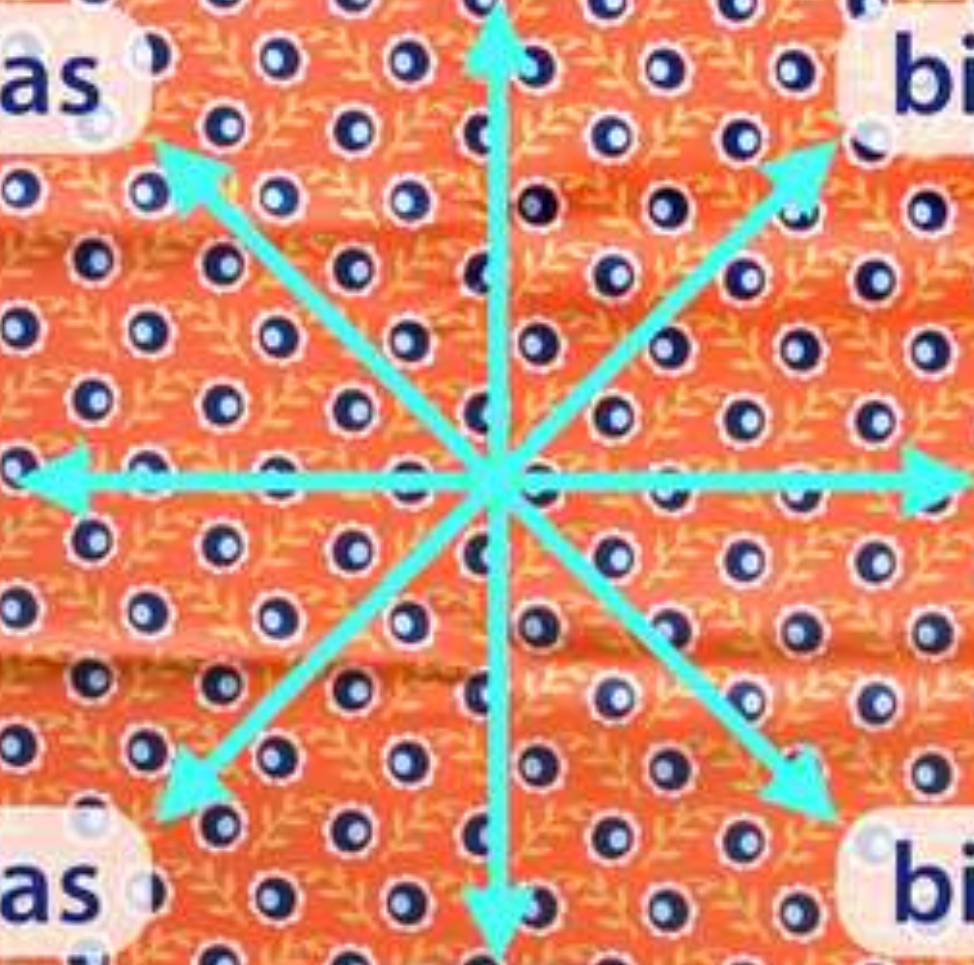
weft

weft

bias

bias

warp



BOTANIQUE STORE

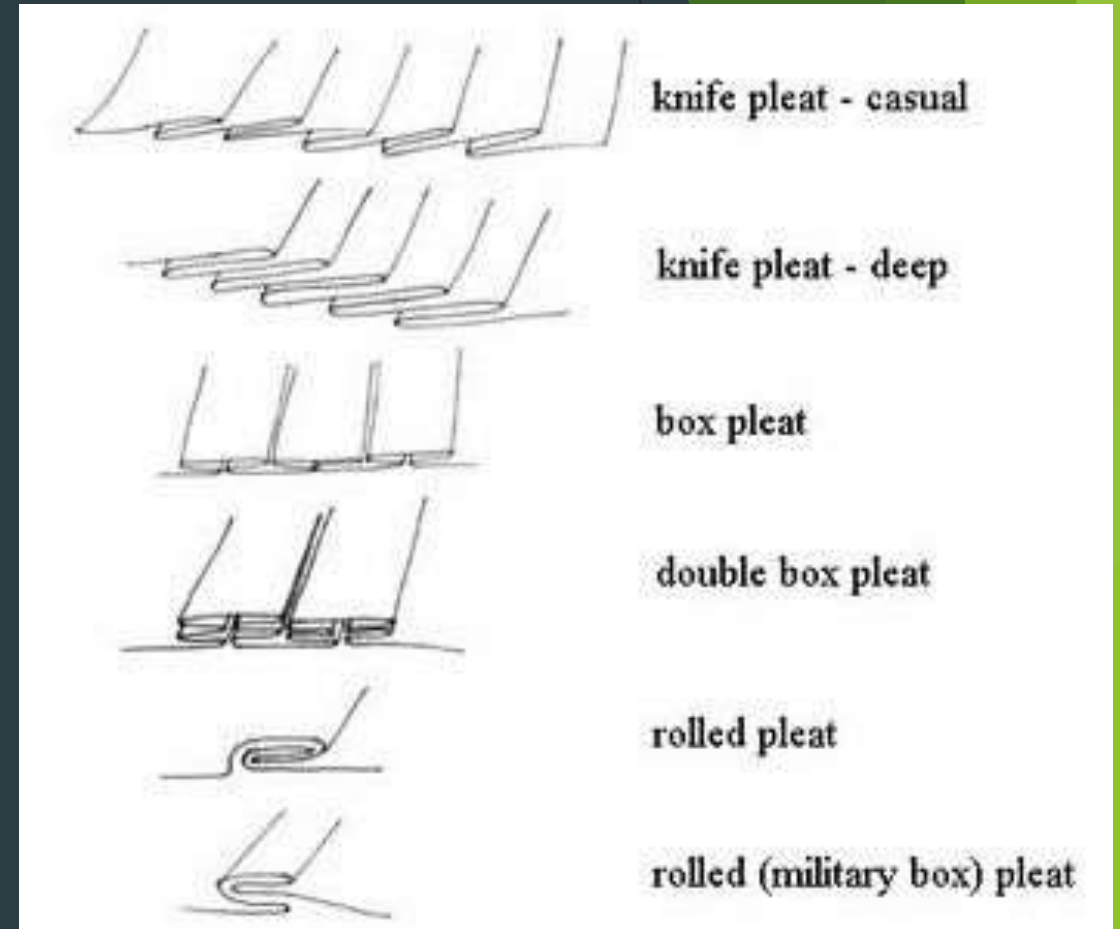
Darts

- ▶ A dart is used to shape the fabric around the contours of the body.
- ▶ It is wide at one end and tapers to nothing at the other end.
- ▶ The wide base of a dart takes in fabric fullness so that the garment fits the narrower parts of the body.



Pleats

- ▶ Pleats are used to set in fullness where there is considerable amount of material to be dealt with.
- ▶ Pleats are folds of fabric that are made to take in fullness.
- ▶ They can be used as decorative features on sleeves, blouses, skirts and dresses.
- ▶ Knife pleats, Box pleats, inverted box pleats, kick pleats, sunray pleats etc



Tucks

- ▶ Tucks are the structural design features that take up the excess fullness by means of parallel folds and stitched.
- ▶ It is used on the face of the garment to create a limited amount of design fullness.
- ▶ A small amount of fabric is picked up and stitched together in various ways to create different types of tucks.
- ▶ Pin tucks, cross tucks, smocked tucks, release tucks, cord tucks etc.



Gathers

- ▶ They are used to draw in fabric for fit or for decorative purposes. The fabric is twice or thrice the length of the finished width depending upon the design.
- ▶ Fabric hangs better with the straight grain so gathering stitches are made across the grain.
- ▶ Skirts, Frocks, Dresses, ethnic attires, shrugs etc are gathered.



Frills

- ▶ Frills or ruffles are broad rectangular strips of fabrics, ribbons or laces that are gathered or pleated to add bounce or fluffiness to the garment.
- ▶ More the gathers, more the flare or fluffiness in a garment.
- ▶ Applied at necklines, collars, sleeves, skirts, frocks, sarees etc.



Flounces

- ▶ Flounces are made from piece of fabric and attached on the edge of the garment and the other edge drapes .
- ▶ Flounces are less bulkier than frills and are mostly cut from a circular fabric.
- ▶ Example - jabot and peplum.



Trimmings

- ▶ Trimmings are material used to decorate the garments as surface ornamentation and to enhance the look of the garment.
- ▶ They are visible on the garment.
- ▶ Laces, applique, patches, bindings, edges, embroidered patches, printing, labels, threads, ribbons etc.
- ▶ They are decorative as well as functional.
- ▶ They can be self made or readymade.



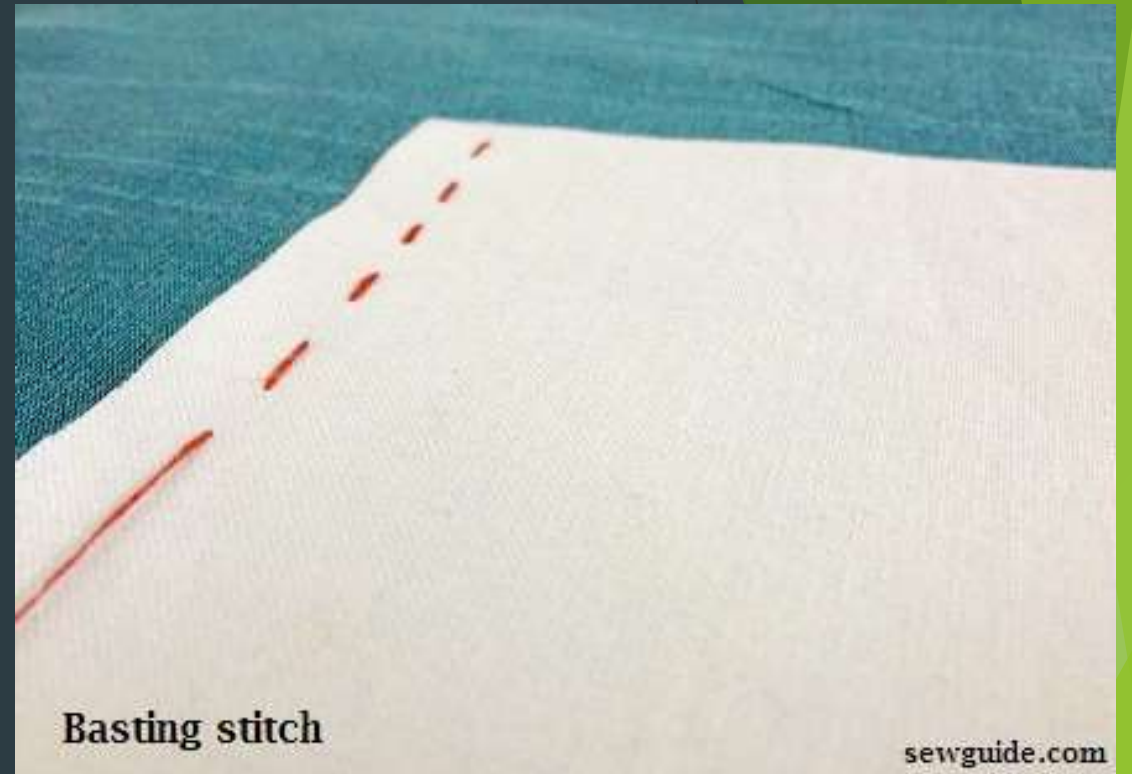
Fasteners

- ▶ Fasteners are used to hold the garment sections closed, in place or together.
- ▶ They are decorative as well as functional.
- ▶ Add originality and to enhance the look of the garment.
- ▶ Hook and eye, press buttons, Velcro tape, button and button hole.



Basting

- ▶ This is used to join two pieces of fabric together.
- ▶ This helps to keep slippery material in a straight line together while stitching
- ▶ Basting is removed from the garment when permanent stitching is done.
- ▶ Even Basting and Uneven Basting



Hemming

- ▶ The slanted stitch is used for finishing different types of hems, especially one with seam binding or a folded edge.
- ▶ The stitches are diagonal that secure the folded edge with the main fabric.
- ▶ Visible Hemming and Invisible Hemming



Seam

- ▶ A seam is a line of stitching used to hold two or more layers of fabric together.
- ▶ It depends upon the weight, thickness and texture of the fabric
- ▶ Plain, Run and Fell, French, Counter, Mantua maker etc



Seam finishes

- ▶ Seam Finishes are used to keep the raw edges of seam allowances from raveling.
- ▶ It gives a professional looking touch to an item producing neat, clean seam edges .
- ▶ These are done after the seams of the garments are stitched and presses
- ▶ Overcasting, pinking, binding, piping.



Bows

- ▶ Bows are fashionable decoration used on garments.
- ▶ These bows add beauty and enrichment to the finished garments. They are usually added in garments of children and women.
- ▶ Bows are made out of fabric, and used with buttons at times.



Belts

- ▶ A belt is a **flexible band**, made of either leather or a type of cloth, worn around the waist, generally serving the purpose of supporting clothing items that would otherwise become too loose, particularly trousers.
- ▶ A belt can also be for the purpose of style and decoration.
- ▶ Belts are fastened with a buckle made of metal or wood.



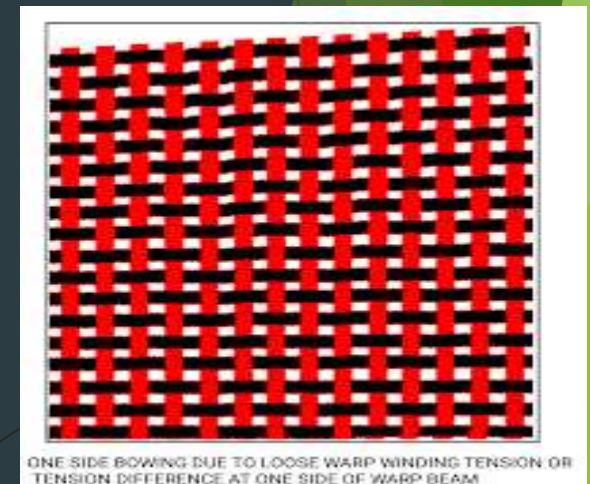
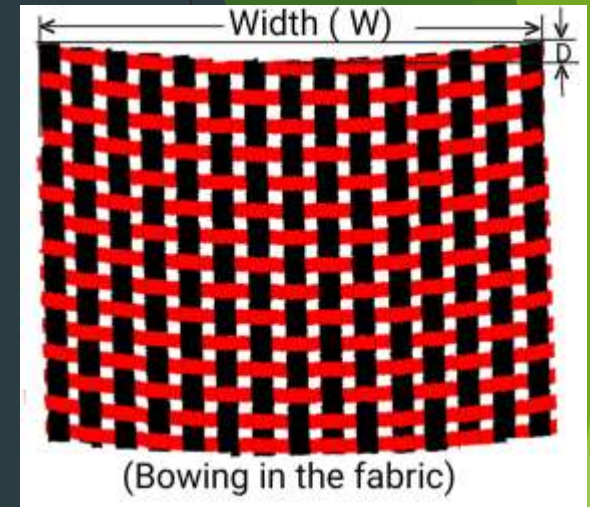
Yoke

- ▶ A yoke is a **shaped pattern piece** that forms part of a garment, usually fitting around the neck and shoulders or around the hips to provide support for looser parts of the garment, such as a gathered skirt or the body of a shirt.
- ▶ These are the constructional features in a garment that are made on the upper part of the garment. Yokes divide the length of the garment into two pieces joined together horizontally and make the garment look broader than actual.
- ▶ Shapes add decoration to **garments**.
- ▶ It can also be used to create fullness.



Bowing and Skewing

- ▶ Bowing & Skewing are defects which are created when there is a distortion in weft laid across the whole width of the fabric.
- ▶ Bowing is a condition in woven textiles where filling yarns are displaced from a line perpendicular to the selvages and lie in an arc across the width of the fabric.
- ▶ Bowing appears as rows of courses or yarn-dyed stripes forming a bow shaped curvature along the fabric width.

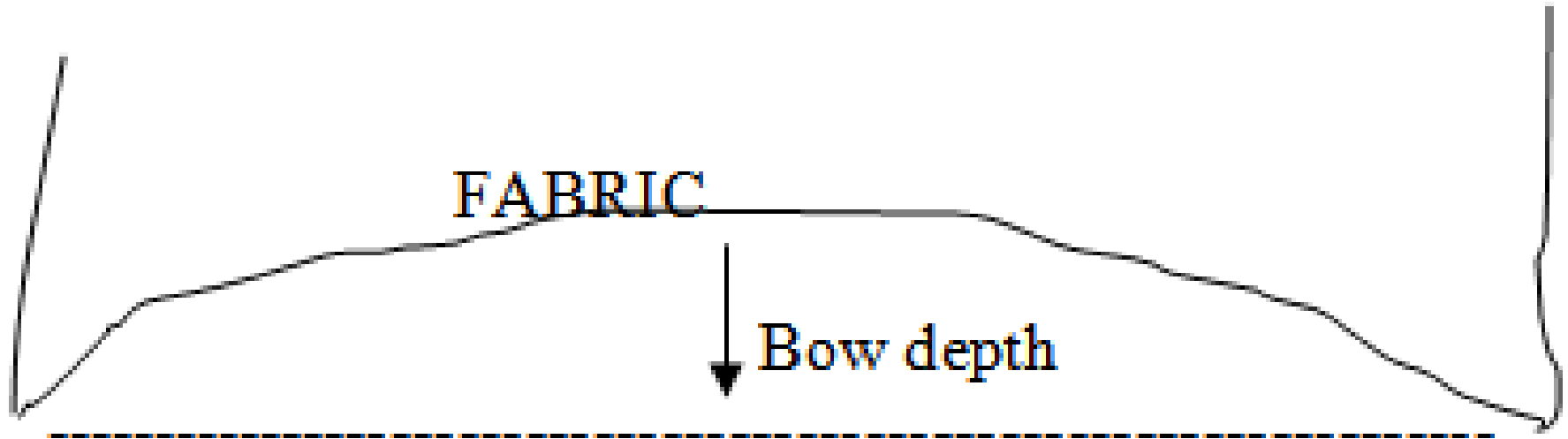


Skewing

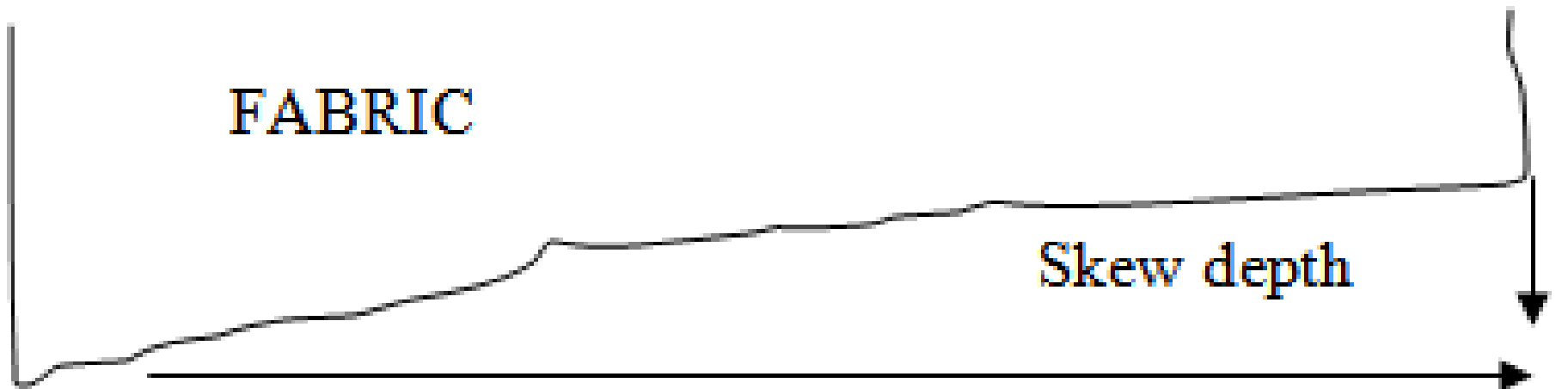
- ▶ Skewing is a similar condition in which filling yarns are angularly displaced from a line perpendicular to the edge or side of the fabric.
- ▶ Bowing and skewing can be caused by an uneven distribution of tension across the fabric width during dyeing or finishing processes.
- ▶ Improper stretching during scouring, dyeing or finishing might also cause bowing or skewing.
- ▶ Lighter the fabric in weight more chances of skewing and bowing



BOWING



SKEWING



Tailor's Tack

- ▶ It is a basting stitch taken with a double thread through two pieces of fabric and then cut apart with large loops being left in each piece for marking seam lines
- ▶ It is a temporary stitch that is used to transfer pattern markings to the fabric.
- ▶ Tailor's tacks are hand-sewn threads used to mark darts, pattern markings and to transfer details from a paper pattern on to the fabric.
- ▶ They are used when traditional marking methods can not be used either due to the delicacy or thickness of the fabric.



Facing

- ▶ Facing is used to finish the raw edges of a garment.
- ▶ They are turned to the inside of the garment and will not show when the garment is worn.
- ▶ When the garment edge is shaped, the facing is cut to the same shape, stitched on, folded to the wrong side.
- ▶ Generally the width of facing is 1 - 1.5 inches around the neck and armhole.
- ▶ Shaped facing and Bias facing.



Binding

- ▶ It is used to finish and strengthen raw edges and to add a decorative trim to a garment.
- ▶ It shows both on the right and wrong sides.
- ▶ It is used to finish necklines, armholes, sleeve edges, front closings, collars, cuffs seams etc.
- ▶ After finishing bias binding has a uniform width. Less than 0.25 inches.
- ▶ Single bias binding and Double bias binding.

